

Great Irrigation Projects Now Under Consideration

IRIGATION means as much to the people of Utah as to the people of any state in the Union. The hopes of many thousands and the welfare of their posterity for many years to come are bound up in the work now under way to reclaim and make fruitful the arid desert land that now lies barren. The conservation of the waters of the mountain streams and the distribution of these waters over the dry lands is a work worthy of statesmen; it is a work that requires the most searching scientific knowledge along various lines; it is a work that requires unselfish co-operation on the part of the people already possessed of primary rights in the waters of lakes and streams.

It is now almost three years since the national irrigation law was enacted. It may be that some are disappointed in the results thus far obtained in Utah under the workings of that law. It may be that many expected more immediate returns in the way of reservoirs and canals. If this is the case the disappointment is not well founded. The government is laying its foundations for irrigation work in Utah both broad and deep. And true to its established policy it is proceeding with that care that means success and great things in the end. During the past year the agents of the government have worked hard and persistently in ascertaining facts to enable the work to go forward when it does move with absolute assurance of accomplishing every end called for in the plans.

People Watching For Water.
People in Salt Lake are watching with deep interest irrigation work that is being done along three different lines. This work is in the hands of three different organizations, although from the very nature of things the work cannot be entirely independent and distinct. The most important, because the most far-reaching work, is in the hands of the representatives of the general government, next comes the work that is being done by the state, and finally the work of the city. The latter is not essentially irrigation work, but its fortunes are tied up more intimately with the work of the state and the nation that it may be treated as part of the general scheme. Taking the three together and it is safe to say that in no other year in all the history of the state there has been so much done for irrigation and along such broad and intelligent lines as in the twelve months just ended.

There is inspiration in a contemplation of the complete plans of the general government. These plans mean, when carried out in all details, the reclamation of 300,000 acres of as good land as there is in the state. This means increasing the value of the land from practically nothing to \$100 per acre, and this in turn means an addition of \$30,000,000 to the value of the state. It means good homes for many thousand people, and it means a tremendous addition to the agricultural output of the state.

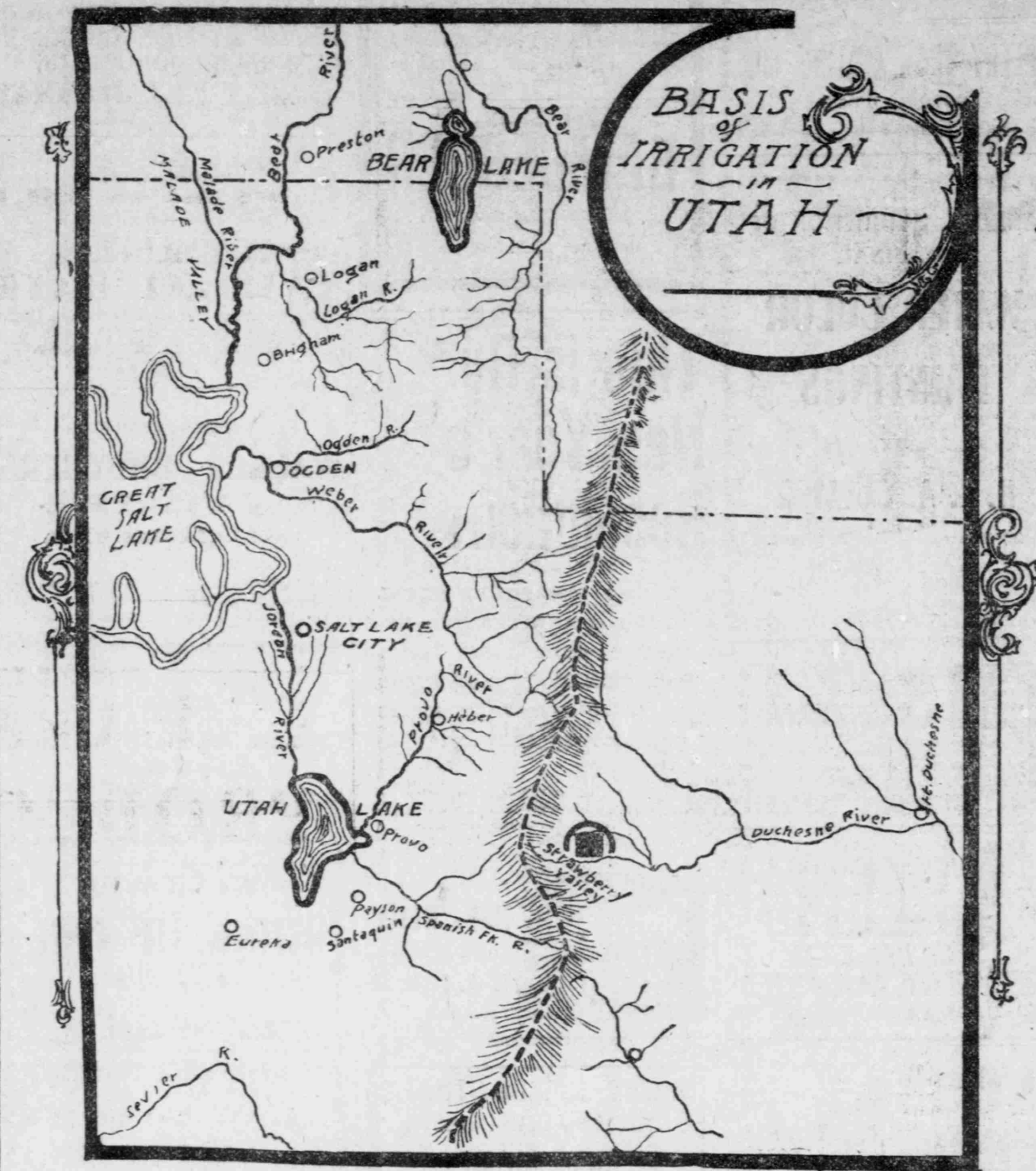
Utah Lake Comes First.
In this tremendous undertaking of the general government there are three distinct objects first, second and third, the one that is considered most important and the ones that take precedence in all the calculations of the government are the conservation of the waters of the lake project. The essential feature of this project is to cut a channel to enable the people of Salt Lake valley to raise the great body of water in the lake below the level of the present channel. The second great point in the government plan is to convert Bear lake into a reservoir for the purpose of saving water and spring flow of the Bear river that now goes to waste. The third point is to construct a great reservoir in the Strawberry valley on the east side of the Wasatch range of mountains, and by means of a tunnel bring this water into Utah county to be used there for irrigating purposes.

People in and around Salt Lake are naturally more interested in the Utah lake project for the reason that it is right at their own doors. In the past three years an immense amount of work has been done on the lake by the supervision of George L. Swendsen, the head of the government reclamation work in the state. Most of this work has been to ascertain the exact nature of the lake and its sources of water supply. The difficulty that has attended this work may be understood from the statement that the bottom of the lake is nothing but a bed of mud and up to this time the bottom of the lake has not been reached in the investigations. The mud is of the consistency of thick molasses. It is clear that no channel could be maintained in this mud without embankments of some other material, and an embankment of other material is out of the question unless a solid foundation could be reached upon which to build. Up to this time this solid foundation has not been reached. It is the belief of the engineers that at one time there was a tremendous excavation where the lake now stands, and that this opening has been filling for thousands of years by the washings from the canyons.

Must Get Down to Bedrock.
It is a well-known fact that government engineers never take things for granted—they demand undisputed facts upon which to base their calculations and solid rock upon which to base their plans. For these reasons the work on Utah lake has taken time. If the bed of the lake had been of rock the problem would have been an easy one. People have suggested that a pipe line be constructed in the center of the lake. With the mud that fills the lake this would be like hanging a pipe in the air with nothing for support but the air.

In spite of these tremendous difficulties the Utah lake problem has been solved, but the engineers in charge are not in a position at this time to give out the details of the plan. It has been passed upon at two different times by the board of consulting engineers. It will be finally considered at a meeting in this city in January. Then it will be passed up to the department of the interior and when accepted by that department all the details will be made public.

Many Claims to the Water.
The difficulties to be encountered in the Utah lake project are not all of an engineering character. The people holding primary rights to the water of the lake and the water of the streams flowing into the lake must be considered. There are thirty-two streams flowing into Utah lake and each of these has claiming rights in the waters of all these streams. The waters of the lake are claimed by the five canal companies of Salt Lake valley, each company claiming one-fifth. The plan is to organize these people into one water-users' association for the purpose of dealing with the government. Splendid progress has been made along this line largely through the influence of State Engineer A. F. Doremus, Franklin S. Richards and George L. Swendsen. The canal companies have agreed to take a certain number of second feet of water in exchange for their primary



rights and what is left is to be disposed of to farmers by the government to pay for the cost of the work to be done at the lake. The minimum amount of water the government expects to take in Salt Lake valley is 1,000 second feet. To give an idea of the tremendous waste of water now and what may be accomplished by systematic and intelligent work, George L. Swendsen gives these figures: The area irrigated in the valley of the Jordan river during the past season was 4,684. The area of the lake is twice that number of acres. The watershed that drains into the lake includes 2,000,000 acres. It would seem to be a small problem to irrigate at least twice 1,534 acres in Salt Lake valley. Of course the scheme of the general government is to irrigate more than that. It is thought that but little trouble will be encountered in adjusting the rights of the people who now use the water from the streams flowing into the lake.

Bear Lake as a Reservoir.
The government project of next importance is what has become known as the Bear lake project. In brief, this is to convert Bear lake into a great reservoir. In this is to be impounded the flood water of the Bear river, and the water is to be carried by a system of canals to the now arid lands in Cache, Bancroft, Marsh, Oxford and Malad valleys. It is possible to bring this water as far south as Ogden, and the possibilities of the plan are enormous. In brief, the plan is to divert the water of the Bear river into Bear lake by means of a diversion channel near Monticello. By means of this channel an enormous quantity of water that now goes to waste in the winter and spring is to be stored in the lake, which is a natural reservoir. To save water from the lake is to save water from the land. The water is to be conveyed to the land in the valleys named by means of long canals, and because of the length of the canals and the topography of the country through which they must pass government aid is essential, as the undertaking is too large for private enterprise and capital. By this scheme much arid land is to be reclaimed and large bodies that now have a partial supply are to be given all that is needed for agricultural purposes. A number of meetings have been held in parts of the country to be effected by this scheme and the farmers are enthusiastic for co-operation with the government.

Will Tunnel Through the Hills.
The third project in the general plan of the government is to construct a large reservoir in the Strawberry valley for the conservation of the water for the most far-reaching and take in the Duchesne river and a number of its tributaries as well as the Strawberry. Included in the general scheme is the boring of a tunnel through the Wasatch mountains to convey this water into Utah county to be utilized in the country about Spanish Fork, Payson and Sautauk. It is even proposed to carry this water still farther. The possibilities of the scheme are only limited by the amount of water that can be secured on the eastern side of the mountain range. The government officials who have this work in charge are not prepared yet to talk of their plan, but they are working on it systematically and no serious obstacles to the scheme are in sight at this time. In addition to the special work being done on the three great projects outlined here the government employees in the state have been doing a great amount of valuable work during the year in the way of measuring streams at different periods in the year and in making a careful survey of the field to get the topography of the country with a view to the taking up of other work in the future.

Work Done by the State.
The work of the state officials has been in harmony with the work of the general government. State Engineer Doremus has been tireless in his efforts to bring the people of the state into perfect accord with the government in the use of the waters of the state. He has ordered that Utah might get her full share of the benefits of the national irrigation law. Much work has been done along the line of organizing water-users' associations. The government will not deal with the individual direct. For this reason organizations must be formed for the purpose of adjusting all the claims and rights that

might be in conflict, and have all the water users under any system act as one man when dealing with the government. As a rule, the people have fallen in with this idea with enthusiasm, and at the close of the year it is evident to all who have taken a deep interest in the water problem, Mr. Doremus has been busy looking after the rights of the people as they are effected by the irrigation law enacted by the legislature. To order the provisions of this law and companies have been filling up the waters of the state until it is thought there is very little left of value to anybody. Looking after these matters has been an important part of the state engineer's duties throughout the year. The new state law has been admirably, and it fits into the national irrigation law to perfection.

In Harmony With Her Neighbors.
Another important work of the state during the year is the co-operation brought about between Utah and her neighboring states. An organization of state engineers was formed of which Mr. Doremus was chosen president. This organization will hold annual meetings for the discussion of subjects of common interest to the states in the arid section. An illustration of the good such an organization can do is furnished by the Bear lake project. Bear river flows through Utah and Idaho, and Bear lake extends into both states. If the water of the river were to be divided between the two states might retard or destroy the whole scheme undertaken by the federal government. A good understanding between the officials of the two states assists materially in pushing the project to a successful completion. On the whole Utah seems to be in the front rank in the arid region in getting her household in order to co-operate with Uncle Sam.

Big Move by the City.
All Salt Lake county is interested in the plan on foot to increase the water supply of Salt Lake City for the reason that the plan involves the exchange of Utah lake water for water from Big Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood and Mill creek, now used for irrigation by the farmers of the valley. Incidentally the exchange of water would be a great benefit to the city, as it would be a matter for future consideration. But the seventh section will bring Mill creek and the present plans of the city officials include taking water from this stream in exchange for Utah lake water whenever it is needed and the proper terms can be made with the farmers. The immediate use to be made of the conduit is to bring to the city water from the Big Cottonwood. Options have been taken from the farmers for 50 per cent of the flow of the stream. This would mean approximately 15,000,000 gallons each twenty-four hours at the lowest season of the year. As the present supply of the city in the low season is but 10,000,000 gallons from City creek, Emigration canyon and Parley's creek the importance of the plan now

under discussion can be realized from these figures. In addition to the water to be secured from the farmers in exchange the city plan includes the development of large quantities of water in the Big Cottonwood and this water the city is to hold independent of the farmers. The water will be developed largely by means of reservoirs near the head waters of the stream. Another plan the city has in mind is to lease the water from the farmers in the dryest season after the irrigation of the crops is completed. Usually the farmers are through with their irrigation not later than Aug. 15 and that is about the beginning of the period of sorest need in the city. It is the plan to lease the water not secured in exchange when

needed and run it into the city through the Big Cottonwood conduit. The flood waters of the stream that have been going to waste in the winter months have also been filed upon by the city, and ultimately these may be stored in the canyon by means of reservoirs and held back till needed in the dry season.

Other Parts of the Scheme.
The general scheme includes also an important work at Utah lake and on the Salt Lake and Jordan canal to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. It also includes the expenditure of \$100,000 in improvements on the distributing system of the city, and a power plant in Parley's canyon to utilize the fall of 10 feet where the water from the Big Cottonwood conduit is to be delivered into the Parley's canyon conduit. The balance of the \$250,000 is to be expended in buying out power rights in Big Cottonwood canyon, as bonuses in the exchange with the farmers and by miscellaneous expenses in prosecuting the work. It is considered by experts the most practical and sensible plan for increasing the water supply of the city ever presented to the people. Ultimately it means an abundance of clear, sparkling water from the Wasatch mountains for a city of 250,000 population.

SALT LAKE'S WATER SUPPLY
Three and one-half miles of water mains have been laid in Salt Lake City in the last year, making a total of 19 1/2 miles. The receipts for the year amounted to \$115,000, as against \$112,000 for the previous year. The expenses in 1903 were \$55,558.22. The 1904 accounts have not yet been balanced by the clerk in the water department, but the expenditures are expected to be slightly greater than this figure. One of the principal items was the new main on the south side of Brigham street. The houses on the lower side were formerly connected with the old main on the north side of the street. When the pipe was laid on the lower side of the street the houses on that side were connected with the new main at a cost of about \$5,000.

Last year the water was shut off from 1139 houses in the city because the owners failed to pay the water rate. It costs 50 cents extra to have the pressure turned on again after it has been turned off. To increase the flow of water the tunnel in the Emigration canyon, one of the chief sources of water supply of the city, were thoroughly cleaned out. The apparatus in Parley's canyon was also given a thorough overhauling. In City Creek canyon a seven-foot-five-foot tunnel was run under the high line tanks to catch the water that had been heretofore going to waste by running off through the ground.

Wasting of Water.
During the last three years the number of water service permits has increased with great rapidity, in fact, almost doubled, with no increase in the water supply. There are at present 260 meters in use in the city. Their installation has cost the city \$100,000. Like the breweries, ice plant, laundries and railroads to pay a more equitable price than they did under the old flat rate system. In some cases the revenue from these sources has been almost doubled.

Superintendent Hines has a scheme for establishing an independent street sprinkling system. He proposes to use the water from the Jordan canal and the water from the city mains to leave more water for other uses. Impure water is as good as any for street sprinkling, it is argued, and for \$50,000 a water station, with hand-pipes scattered about the city, could be installed.

Extent of Service.
Water service permits issued during eleven months of 1904—First precinct, 243; Second precinct, 149; Third precinct, 146; Fourth precinct, 124; Fifth precinct, 54. Total, 716.
Water service permits issued for ten years past—1894, 243; 1895, 235; 1896, 224; 1897, 242; 1898, 322; 1899, 303; 1900, 415; 1901, 534; 1902, 732; 1903, 750; 1904 (eleven months), 716. Total, 4,861.
In 1900 there were 125 miles of water mains, 900 hydrants and 1,100 valves. In 1903 there were 154 miles of mains, 1,104 hydrants, 1,594 miles of valves, 1,150 hydrants. Size of pipe, 12 1/2 inches in sizes from six to twenty-four inches and twenty-four inches in sizes ranging from one to four inches.

FAMOUS WAR HORSES.
(London Tit-Bits.)
The stories of General Kutepkin's devotion to his favorite charger remind one of many a great soldier, between whom and the horse that has carried him there is an affection almost human in its intensity.
One does not recall Lord Roberts' gallant charger, Volonté, the little grey Arab which carried his medals and its master so proudly in the diamond jubilee procession? Volonté had belonged in his early years to an Indian chief, and when Lord Roberts bought him he was a broken-down animal, but he was a good horse, and the Arab's tail had been broken in two places to produce a graceful caudal curve. When Queen Victoria awarded medals to her soldiers who had fought in the Afghan campaign, Lord Roberts' expedition to Candahar, Volonté was greatly but not unreservedly honored. Lord Roberts' general ordered his horse to be given the Cabel medal, with four clasps, and the Candahar star of bronze, and later Queen presented him with the jubilee medal.
At the advanced age of 23 the game little steed, he was only 14 1/2 hands high, was as playful as any kitten. He survived to see his 29th birthday, and then he was ordered an impressive funeral in the rose garden.
Copenhagen, Wellington's famous chestnut charger, was only 2 1/2 inches higher than little Volonté. He carried his great mass through the peninsula of the day of Waterloo. When his fighting days were over the little Danish horse was sent to Strathfield, where he was tenderly cared for. His last days were spent in the company of his master, who was a devoted worshiper of thousands of his admirers who went to visit him in fact, he was a great favorite with the duke who was compelled to put him in a cage. When at last he succumbed to old age he was accorded an impressive funeral, and a tombstone was erected to commemorate his virtues and his loyal service.
An English officer, who was that of the white charger Marengo, which carried Napoleon on the field of Waterloo. After his master's flight, Marengo was found by an English officer wandering in the forest of Fontenoy, and he was sent to England, where he spent his last years in peace and comfort. He survived Napoleon nine years, and when old age and pneumonia combined to end his career his skeleton was sent for preservation in the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall.
There has seldom, if ever, been a braver and more loyal war horse than Traveller, who carried his master, General Lee, through scores of battles and campaigns, and through them all without a scratch. It was a great honor to have a horse who followed the general's coffin to the grave; and it was not long after that, while grazing a mail bugle embedded in his foot and he died of lockjaw. Copenhagen bore Stonewall Jackson through ten fierce battles before the fatal bullet struck his rider. He survived, though

better buy now to save money. If this had been done some years ago a considerable sum could have been saved. The following figures will be embodied in the annual report of the waterworks department:
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Male and Female Buyers.
(London Truth.)
Whereas some people will go to a vast establishment intent on spending a certain sum, say, on an article of dress and will select the article from a dozen things besides what she originally wanted and retire without buying any, a man will go to a store with a definite plan of purchase and will sometimes purchase large quantities of goods that he never dreamed of wanting when he entered the shop.

Is Measured by the Cures He Makes, Not by the Number of Diseases He Treats.

How silly it is for a Doctor to pretend to be able to cure all the diseases that afflict the human body! Does he expect intelligent people to believe him?
Such a claim of superior ability reduces the one who makes it to the level of a "cure-all" quack, and places him in line with the vender of Free Trial Treatments, or similar devices, which do not and cannot cure DISEASES AND WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO MEN.
In this age of professional excellence a physician's ability is measured by the cures he makes, and not by the number of diseases he treats. The truly educated and successful specialist does not scatter his faculties over the entire field of medicine and surgery, but concentrates them all on a few diseases, a single class of them, which he has long studied and thoroughly mastered.
Never ATTEMPT to do MORE than you CAN DO WELL, is a RULE of practice which I adopted early in my professional career. During my college days, I made a searching study of general medicine and general surgery in order to thoroughly familiarize myself with the many complications arising from the diseases I treat. But I soon put aside a thriving family practice, and devoted my life and labor to MALE MALADIES alone—to originating and perfecting cures for VARICOCELE, URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, NERVOUS VITAL DEBILITY AND ASSOCIATE OR REFLEX COMPLICATIONS.
I have a personal examination, together with an honest and sincere opinion of your case, is absolutely free to you; and a perfect cure, if you decide to take it, will not cost you more than you would be willing to pay for the benefits conferred.

Urethral Obstruction.
Every victim of urinary diseases is familiar with its dreadful symptoms. Obstruction, partial closure of the canal, frequent and painful sendings, prostatic irritation and inflammation of the bladder. This disease can never cure itself, and often develops rapidly, and in a very short time involves the surrounding glands and glands, causing untold agony and swift destruction of health. If you place any value whatever upon your life and health, do not neglect having yourself treated by my special method, as it is painless, quick and certain, and it is accomplished without the use of knife or sound.

Specific Blood Poison.
On account of its frightful hideousness, Specific or Contagious Blood Poison is commonly called the KING OF ALL DISEASES.
Once the system is tainted with it, the disease may manifest itself in the form of scrofula, eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, eruptions, sore throat, swollen tonsils and many other painful and disagreeable symptoms.
It is a condition that no thirty or sixty-day method will cure, inasmuch as it is a disease of the blood, and only time and proper treatment will effect a cure. If you have any of the above symptoms I ask that you consult me at once. I care not who has treated you and failed, as I will cure you by my system of treatment just as sure as you will come to my office for treatment. I use no mercury or iodides, thereby insuring you when cured that your bone tissues are not destroyed.

Reflex Diseases.
Many ailments are reflex, originating from other diseases.
For instance, Nervous Weakness sometimes comes from Varicocele or Enlarged Glands, innumerable blood and bone diseases often result from Specific Blood Taint in the system or physical and mental debility frequently follow Nerve-Vital Debility.
The Afflicted will find it to their advantage to consult us before placing their cases elsewhere.
OUR BEST REFERENCES—The Leading Banks and Business Men of Salt Lake City.

CONSULTATION FREE, CONFIDENTIAL AND INVITED.
A personal, thorough and searching examination is desired, though if inconvenient to call, write me a full description of your trouble. Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., except Sundays, from 10 to 12:30. Addressor call.

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Many ailments are reflex, originating from other diseases.
For instance, Nervous Weakness sometimes comes from Varicocele or Enlarged Glands, innumerable blood and bone diseases often result from Specific Blood Taint in the system or physical and mental debility frequently follow Nerve-Vital Debility.
The Afflicted will find it to their advantage to consult us before placing their cases elsewhere.
OUR BEST REFERENCES—The Leading Banks and Business Men of Salt Lake City.

CONSULTATION FREE, CONFIDENTIAL AND INVITED.
A personal, thorough and searching examination is desired, though if inconvenient to call, write me a full description of your trouble. Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., except Sundays, from 10 to 12:30. Addressor call.

COOK MEDICAL CO.

Is Measured by the Cures He Makes, Not by the Number of Diseases He Treats.

How silly it is for a Doctor to pretend to be able to cure all the diseases that afflict the human body! Does he expect intelligent people to believe him?
Such a claim of superior ability reduces the one who makes it to the level of a "cure-all" quack, and places him in line with the vender of Free Trial Treatments, or similar devices, which do not and cannot cure DISEASES AND WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO MEN.
In this age of professional excellence a physician's ability is measured by the cures he makes, and not by the number of diseases he treats. The truly educated and successful specialist does not scatter his faculties over the entire field of medicine and surgery, but concentrates them all on a few diseases, a single class of them, which he has long studied and thoroughly mastered.
Never ATTEMPT to do MORE than you CAN DO WELL, is a RULE of practice which I adopted early in my professional career. During my college days, I made a searching study of general medicine and general surgery in order to thoroughly familiarize myself with the many complications arising from the diseases I treat. But I soon put aside a thriving family practice, and devoted my life and labor to MALE MALADIES alone—to originating and perfecting cures for VARICOCELE, URETHRAL OBSTRUCTION, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, NERVOUS VITAL DEBILITY AND ASSOCIATE OR REFLEX COMPLICATIONS.
I have a personal examination, together with an honest and sincere opinion of your case, is absolutely free to you; and a perfect cure, if you decide to take it, will not cost you more than you would be willing to pay for the benefits conferred.

Urethral Obstruction.
Every victim of urinary diseases is familiar with its dreadful symptoms. Obstruction, partial closure of the canal, frequent and painful sendings, prostatic irritation and inflammation of the bladder. This disease can never cure itself, and often develops rapidly, and in a very short time involves the surrounding glands and glands, causing untold agony and swift destruction of health. If you place any value whatever upon your life and health, do not neglect having yourself treated by my special method, as it is painless, quick and certain, and it is accomplished without the use of knife or sound.

Specific Blood Poison.
On account of its frightful hideousness, Specific or Contagious Blood Poison is commonly called the KING OF ALL DISEASES.
Once the system is tainted with it, the disease may manifest itself in the form of scrofula, eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, eruptions, sore throat, swollen tonsils and many other painful and disagreeable symptoms.
It is a condition that no thirty or sixty-day method will cure, inasmuch as it is a disease of the blood, and only time and proper treatment will effect a cure. If you have any of the above symptoms I ask that you consult me at once. I care not who has treated you and failed, as I will cure you by my system of treatment just as sure as you will come to my office for treatment. I use no mercury or iodides, thereby insuring you when cured that your bone tissues are not destroyed.

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